On the occasion of the 1989 visit to Saskatchewan of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York, the Government of Saskatchewan published the first edition of *The Canadian Monarchy in Saskatchewan* as part of its continuing educational programme on the Canadian monarchy, democratic institutions, traditions and symbols.

The Government of Saskatchewan, gratified by the positive response across Canada to the first edition, is pleased to publish this revised second edition on the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies the Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn, Governor General of Canada, and Mrs. Hnatyshyn in 1990.

THE CANADIAN MONARCHY IN SASKATCHEWAN

by

D. Michael Jackson, L.V.O.

Second Edition

Government of Saskatchewan
Regina
1990

91-01047/

Her Majesty
QUEEN ELIZABETH II
Queen of Canada

RIDEAU HALL

Message from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada

In a world which devotes so much attention to the relatively brief moments of fame achieved by sports heroes, entertainers and the like, the ongoing quiet contribution made by the Crown to the life of our country and its provinces is often overlooked. Some even question its relevance.

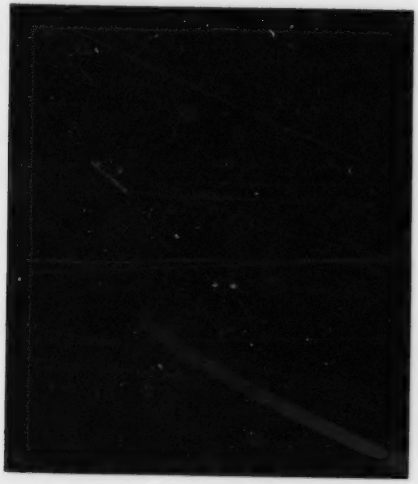
As Governor General of Canada and the representative of Her Majesty for the country as a whole, I find that the responsibilities of my position are frequently described as "only" ceremonial and symbolic. Even though this is not entirely correct, it by no means reduces their importance or impact. The milestones of our individual lives, from birth through school graduations, marriages and anniversaries, are marked by ceremonies and symbols which represent important values as well as achievements. In much the same way, the Crown embodies the structures and values of our parliamentary democracy as well as the ties which bind our country together.

Canadians are heirs to almost four centuries of French and British royal traditions in the long line of governors since Champlain. As the twenty-fourth Governor General since Confederation, it is my privilege to uphold the constitutional monarchy which has served us so well in the past and which continues to provide us with the best guarantee of both individual and collective rights for the future. As a native of Saskatchewan, it gives me particular pleasure to congratulate the Government of Saskatchewan for producing this booklet which so clearly explains the role of the Crown in Canada.

Ramon Hnatyshyn
Governor General

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Message from Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York



In July 1989 we paid our first visit to Saskatchewan. During our tour of the province we had a short holiday amidst the beautiful northern lakes and forests. We had the opportunity to meet Native people and we became familiar with some of Saskatchewan's vital resource industries.

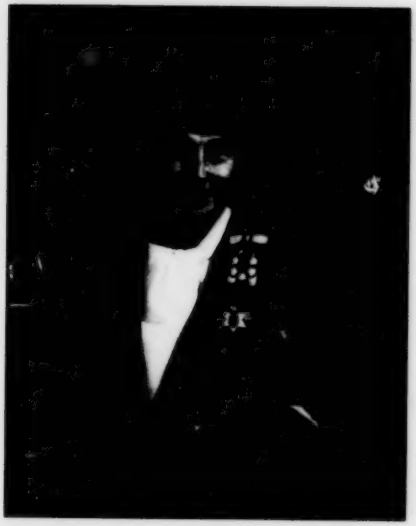
We were also involved in youth activities, with athletes and with cultural groups and we had a glimpse of the province's health care system. It was a valuable introduction to the life and work of Saskatchewan people.

At the end of our tour we had the pleasure of launching the first edition of *The Canadian Monarchy in Saskatchewan*. We found this booklet particularly worthwhile because it illustrated the educational dimension which has been a feature of Royal Visits to Saskatchewan.

We are delighted that the success of the booklet led to the publication of this second edition, and we commend the Government of Saskatchewan for contributing to a better knowledge and understanding of the constitutional monarchy in Canada.

Andrew Fergie

May, 1990



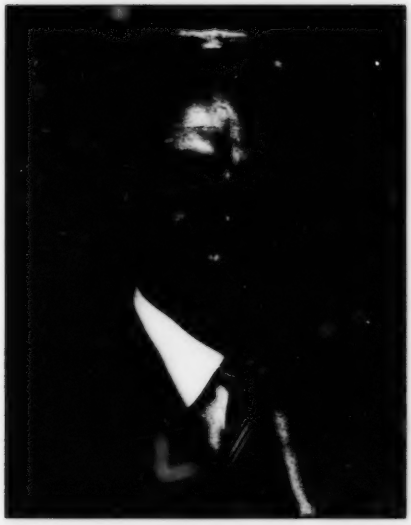
Foreword from Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

In my travels around Saskatchewan I have discovered that the Crown and the Monarchy are respected and popular in our province. At the same time, they are not always fully understood, perhaps even underestimated. It is often said, for instance, that the Crown is "just symbolic." Symbols, however, are very important for our national life. The Canadian Crown symbolizes the ideals and aspirations of our parliamentary democracy, the basic unity of a vast, diverse, multicultural country, and the historic obligations of Canada to our Native people.

Furthermore, the constitutional monarchy plays a key role in our political institutions. Opening and proroguing the Legislature, giving Royal Assent to bills and signing orders-in-council are among the constitutional duties performed by the Lieutenant Governor, who acts in a sense as a custodian of the constitution.

As representative of Her Majesty The Queen in our province, I am pleased that the symbolic and constitutional roles of the Crown are so well explained in this booklet. The first edition was published in 1989 by the Government of Saskatchewan to mark the visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York; the interest generated has led to the publication of this second edition on the occasion of the first official visit to Saskatchewan of the Governor General and Mrs. Hnatyshyn. I believe you will find *The Canadian Monarchy in Saskatchewan* to be helpful and educational in understanding our Canadian system of government.

Sylvia O. Fedoruk, O.C., S.O.M.
Lieutenant Governor



Foreword from the Honourable Grant Devine, Premier of Saskatchewan

As Premier, I see at first hand the working of the Canadian Crown in Saskatchewan and greatly admire its non-partisan role in our system of government. The constitutional monarchy is a profoundly historic dimension of our political culture in Canada and an integral part of our parliamentary democracy.

The Crown symbolizes our sovereignty as a nation enjoying the rule of law and the protection of both individual and collective rights and freedoms. The Monarch personifies the values and the unity of all Canadians. Just as the Governor General acts on behalf of the Sovereign for the whole of Canada, so the Lieutenant Governor fulfils that role in Saskatchewan. The genius of the Canadian Crown is that through the office of Lieutenant Governor the monarchy is directly involved in the life of each province.

In view of the importance of the Crown for our country, the Province of Saskatchewan decided to publish the first edition of this booklet on the occasion of the 1989 visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York. The second edition marks the visit in 1990 of Their Excellencies the Governor General of Canada and Mrs. Hnatyshyn.

I commend *The Canadian Monarchy in Saskatchewan* to the people of our province, and especially to our young people, as a guide to understanding and appreciating the constitutional monarchy in Saskatchewan and Canada.

Grant Devine
Premier

Table of Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	8
2. The Crown in Canada	10
3. The Monarch as Head of State	12
a. The Theory of the Crown	
b. The Monarch Personifying the Nation	
c. The Collective Canadian Crown	
4. The Queen and the Governor General	15
5. The Queen and the Lieutenant Governor	16
6. The Queen and Government	17
7. The Queen and Parliament or Legislature	18
8. Powers of the Canadian Crown	21
a. Continuity of Government	
b. Reserve or Emergency Powers	
9. Other Countries	23
a. Differences with the United States	
b. Other Constitutional Monarchies	
10. Symbols, Ceremonial and Honours	24
a. Royal and Vice-Regal Prerogatives	
b. State Ceremonial	
c. Royal Patronage	
d. Visual Symbols	
e. Honours and Decorations	
11. How the Canadian Crown Functions	30
a. The Queen	
b. Royal Visits	
c. The Governor General	
d. The Lieutenant Governor	

12. Conclusion 44

13. Appendix 45
    a. Sovereigns of Canada since Confederation
    b. Governors General of Canada since Confederation
    c. Lieutenant Governors of Saskatchewan

14. Bibliography 47
    a. Books
    b. Booklets/Pamphlets
    c. Saskatchewan Papers

Notes 50

1. Introduction

[1] The Parliament Buildings in Ottawa are the seat of the national government: the Senate, the House of Commons and the offices of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Canada's political system has three main characteristics:

Parliamentary Democracy Members are elected from constituencies to represent the people; the executive branch, or Cabinet, comprises ministers who ordinarily must themselves be parliamentarians (Senators or Members of the House of Commons in Ottawa, Members of the Legislative Assembly in the Provinces). Thus the executive branch is interlinked with the legislative branch. The system of "responsible government" means that the ministers must retain the confidence of a majority of the elected members in the House of Commons or Legislative Assembly.

Federal State There are two concurrent jurisdictions in Canada: the central government in Ottawa and the ten provincial governments. These jurisdictions are "co-sovereign," in that each has exclusive constitutional responsibilities as well as some shared ones; together they make up the Canadian State. The two Territories, while receiving their authority from the Parliament of Canada, have been granted the right to exercise many powers similar to those of provinces and their form of government continues to evolve.

[2] As a federal state Canada comprises ten provinces, each with its own government and legislature – and flag, shown here in the provinces' order of entry into Confederation.

[1] *The St. Edward's Crown was adopted by Queen Elizabeth II on her accession to the Throne in 1952 and is the symbol of Canada's status as a constitutional monarchy.*

Constitutional Monarchy The Canadian Head of State is a hereditary monarch, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, who reigns over Canada's parliamentary democracy and federal state. The Queen is personally represented by the Governor General for Canada as a whole and by the Lieutenant Governor in each of the ten provinces. They carry out most of her functions as Head of State.

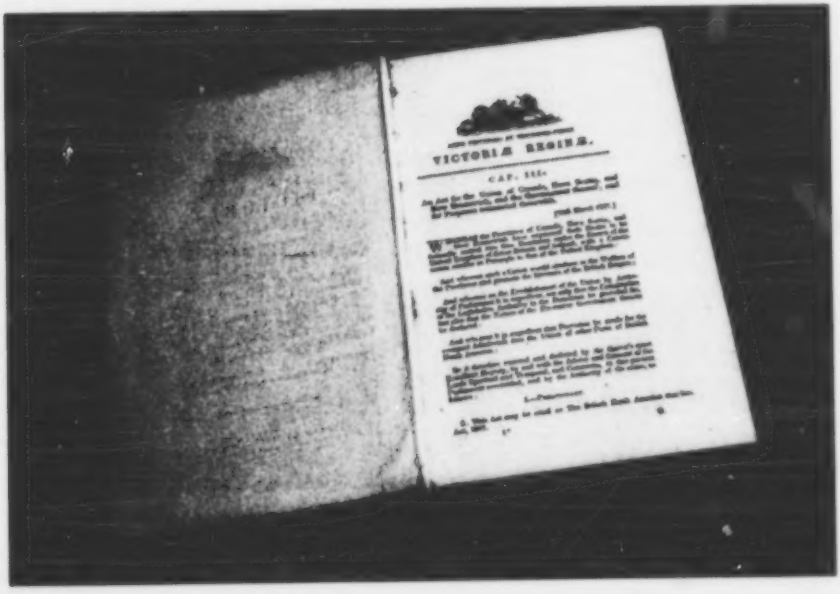
[2] *The Queen of Canada says farewell to her representative in Saskatchewan, Lieutenant Governor F. W. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson at the end of her 1987 visit to the province.*

*The **British North America Act** (now the **Constitution Act, 1867**), the founding document of Canada's written Constitution, specified that the new country would remain a constitutional monarchy.*

2. The Crown in Canada

Although Queen Elizabeth II is best known as Queen of the United Kingdom, it is not on that basis that Canadians offer her allegiance. She is, quite separately, Sovereign of Canada by deliberate choice of Canadians. (She is similarly Queen of Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, and a number of other Commonwealth countries.) In fact, Canada has long been a monarchy – under the Kings of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as colonies under the British Crown in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and as a kingdom in its own right since 1867. Canada is thus the beneficiary of centuries of evolution from absolute monarchy, where the Sovereign actually ruled, to the modern constitutional monarchy, where the Sovereign reigns but does not rule.

At Confederation in 1867, the representatives of the four original provinces specifically chose the constitutional monarchy as part of the political framework of the new nation. The *British North America Act* (now called the *Constitution Act, 1867*) stated that Canada would have "a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom" and stipulated that "the Executive Government and authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen." Indeed, the



This partial Table of Precedence for Saskatchewan shows the position of the Queen and her vice-regal representative as head of state, immediately followed by the Premier as head of government, the Chief Justice as head of the judiciary, and the Speaker as head of the legislative branch.

Fathers of Confederation would have preferred to call the new country the "Kingdom of Canada," but were dissuaded by the British government for fear of offending American republican sentiment (the term "Dominion" was adopted instead).

In 1953 Elizabeth II was proclaimed in Canada "by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." The most recent reaffirmation of the monarchy in Canada is found in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, which repatriated the amendment of the constitution from Britain. Any change to the position of the Queen or her vice-regal representatives now requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of all the provinces.

Canada thus maintains a fundamental and historic distinction between Crown and government – between *Head of State* (the Queen) and *Head of Government* (the Prime Minister or Premier). Symbolically, the Queen is at the top of the tables of precedence for Canada and the provinces, immediately followed by the Governor General for Canada and by the Lieutenant Governor in each province.

Saskatchewan Table of Precedence

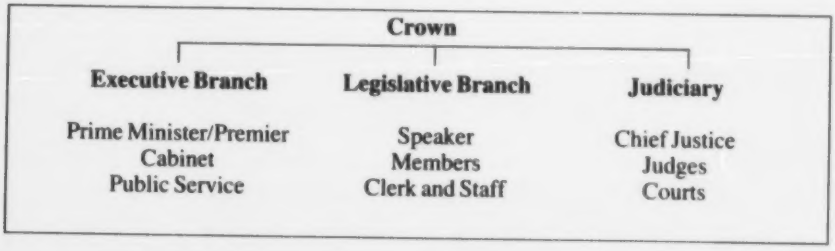
The Queen
The Lieutenant Governor
The Premier
The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
The Cabinet
The Leader of the Opposition

3. The Monarch as Head of State

a. The Theory of the Crown

"The Crown" is a subtle concept representing the supreme executive power of the State in a constitutional monarchy. This power is placed above and outside the governmental structure and political parties of the day; power is given to them temporarily and in trust by the Crown on behalf of the people. Thus one institution (the government) does not possess power but exercises it; while the other institution (the Crown) possesses power but does not exercise it (MacKinnon, *The Crown in Canada*). "The government rules. It does not reign. The Crown reigns . . . the power of the state is held in a non-partisan office above the conflicts and divisions of the political process" (Monet, *The Canadian Crown*).

The Crown joins together the component parts of the State: the legislative (Parliament or Legislature), the executive (Cabinet, government, public service), and judicial (the Courts). The Crown's representative is commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The Crown links the provinces and the central government in the federal State. (In addition, the Queen, as Head of the Commonwealth, personally links Canada to its Commonwealth partners.)



b. The Monarch Personifying the Nation

In Canada, therefore, *sovereignty* is vested in one particular individual, the reigning monarch, acting in Parliament for some purposes and in the provincial Legislatures for others. The Sovereign, currently Queen Elizabeth II, who embodies the Crown, personally symbolizes allegiance, unity and authority for all Canadians, and is custodian of the democratic powers in the State.

In a constitutional monarchy, furthermore, *the State is personified by the Sovereign*. This explains one of the key characteristics of the Canadian system of government.

A key part of the Oath of Citizenship taken by new Canadians is the swearing of allegiance to the Queen of Canada.

Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly, Cabinet ministers, public servants, military and police personnel all swear allegiance to the Queen (not to a flag or constitution); so do new citizens at the citizenship ceremony. Elections are called, and laws are promulgated, in Her Majesty's name. Court summons are issued in the name of the Queen. Senior members of the legal profession may be granted the title "Queen's Counsel" (Q.C.). Judicial proceedings in criminal cases are referred to as "*Regina* (= the Queen) vs. ----." The trial division of the superior court in Saskatchewan is "Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench". Crown lawsuits are initiated by "Her Majesty the Queen in right of Saskatchewan."

OATH OF CITIZENSHIP

"I swear / affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, according to law and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen."

Public land is "Crown land." Public inquiries may be called "Royal Commissions." Government contracts are established between the individual or company and "Her Majesty" in right of Canada or the province. Government corporations in Canada are called "Crown Corporations", and the official printer is often known as "the Queen's Printer."

The Manitoba historian W. L. Morton pointed out in *The Canadian Identity* that because of this allegiance to a *person* uniting Canadians at the top, "there is no pressure for uniformity, there is no Canadian way of life. Any one . . . can be a subject of the Queen and a citizen of Canada without in any way ceasing to be himself." The monarchy is therefore well adapted to Canada's regional, bilingual and multicultural character.

c. The Collective Canadian Crown

The other interesting characteristic of the Canadian Head of State, or "Canadian Crown" (Monet), is what has been called the "team of governors" or "collective headship of State" (MacKinnon). The Governor General and Lieutenant Governors together represent the Queen, embody the Crown respectively in right of Canada and of the provinces, and exercise the Queen's powers on her behalf in their jurisdictions.

This means that the Canadian Crown benefits from the mystique and historic prestige of an ancient hereditary monarchy, while making it thoroughly indigenous through the local representatives of the Sovereign. One cannot do without the other: the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors derive their legitimacy and prestige from the Queen; the Queen is truly Canadian by virtue of her vice-regal representatives. These representatives change approximately every five years; the monarch reigns for a lifetime. The Canadian Crown therefore carefully balances continuity and change.

Furthermore, the constitutional monarchy is important for the functioning of the federal state. Since the Queen transcends and encompasses both the central and the provincial governments, the Canadian headship of state is not a creature of either jurisdiction. Through the offices of the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor, the Queen reigns impartially over Confederation as a whole.

The Canadian Crown

The Queen

Governor General (federal jurisdiction)

Lieutenant Governor (provincial jurisdiction)

Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn receives Letters of Credence in 1990 at Rideau Hall from the new Ambassador to Canada of the Somali Democratic Republic.

4. The Queen and the Governor General

The office of Governor General as the vice-regal representative can be traced back to Samuel de Champlain, the first Governor of Canada (1627-1635), and his successors as Governors on behalf of the Kings of France – followed, from 1760, by the Governors of the Kings and Queens of Britain. Indeed, the office of Governor General "is the only institution in Canada today which serves as an uninterrupted link with the beginnings of Canada's recorded history" (Monet).

The role of the colonial governors in what is now Canada evolved steadily during the nineteenth century in the direction of responsible government. By the time of Confederation in 1867 the Governor General was, like the constitutional monarch, bound to follow the "advice" of the Prime Minister. However, for more than a half-century he continued to represent the British government as well as the Sovereign, and the British Cabinet recommended his appointment to the monarch.

Canada's gradual attainment of full sovereignty was symbolized by the change in the role of the Governor General. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 it was agreed that the Governor General should no longer represent the British government but be solely the personal representative of the Sovereign in Canada and appointed on the recommendation of the Canadian government. Canada's sovereign status and legislative independence were formalized by the *Statute of Westminster* in 1931. Powers of the King were gradually transferred to the Governor General, culminating with the Letters Patent in 1947, which authorized the Governor General to exercise all the Sovereign's powers in right of Canada on the advice of the Canadian government. However, some of the prerogative powers, such as issuing Letters of Credence to Ambassadors, were not transferred by the Queen to the Governor General until the 1960's and 1970's. The Governor General is entitled to represent Canada abroad and regularly makes State visits in this capacity.

The Queen continues to exercise her powers as Head of State, always on the advice of her Canadian government, in some limited areas: when appointing a Governor General; during her visits to Canada (for example, signing the proclamation of the *Constitution Act* in 1982); and on some other major occasions (for example, proclaiming the Canadian flag in 1965 and issuing Letters Patent for the Canadian Heraldic Authority in 1988). The Governor General derives his or her powers from the Sovereign and is

therefore not Head of State, but acts for the Queen for purposes of the central government. The personal presence of the Queen in Canada, however, does not impair the functions or powers of the Governor General, who continues to carry out his or her normal duties.

The Governor General is named by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and by custom holds office for a minimum of five years, which may be extended; there is no fixed "term" – he or she remains in office until a successor is appointed and installed. Prior to 1952 Governors General were British; since that year all appointees have been Canadians.

5. The Queen and the Lieutenant Governor

The relationship between the Sovereign and the Lieutenant Governor was not envisaged in the same way by the *British North America Act* of 1867: rather than being the Queen's direct representative, the Lieutenant Governor was seen as the Governor General's representative and an agent of federal power (which appoints and pays the Lieutenant Governors).

However, custom, evolution, convention and legal precedents have fundamentally altered the perspective on the provincial vice-regal office. The Lieutenant Governor, though continuing to be an appointee of the central government and holding some residual federal powers, is now seen primarily as the Queen's direct, personal representative, embodying the provincial Crown. (A court decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council established this in 1892. For a thorough discussion, see Saywell, *The Office of Lieutenant Governor*, chapters I and VII.)

Since the Queen reigns in right of each province as well as of Canada as a whole, the phrase "Her Majesty (or the Crown) in right of Saskatchewan" frequently occurs in the constitutional and legal documents of the province.

The Lieutenant Governor therefore acts with respect to the province just as the Governor General does for Canada, and exercises the Queen's powers as Head of State within provincial jurisdiction. The Lieutenant Governor, and the provincial Crown which he or she personifies, symbolize the sovereignty of the provincial government within Confederation. The direct link with the Sovereign is essential to the constitutional status of the provinces in the federal State; for the provinces derive sovereignty over their own constitutionally-allocated powers not from the federal Parliament or the Governor General, but from the Crown and the Queen. (See MacKinnon, chapter 5, on this subject.)

Under the terms of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the Lieutenant Governor is appointed for a minimum period of five years, which may be extended, and remains in office until a successor is appointed and installed.

6. The Queen and Government

Executive powers in Canada are by the law of the Constitution vested in the Queen, but by long-standing convention almost all of them are exercised only "on advice" of the Prime Minister or Premier and government of the day. The Queen, Governor General or Lieutenant Governor, although technically free to refuse advice, by constitutional convention almost invariably accept it. In so doing, they give final legitimacy to the acts of the government, fulfilling the role of the Crown as repository of power on behalf of the people. So it is that executive acts are formally accomplished by the "Governor General-in-Council" or the "Lieutenant Governor-in-Council," and are known as "orders-in-council;" in order to be valid, these must be signed by the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor (or "Administrator," usually the Chief Justice, who carries out the functions in cases of absence, illness or other inability of the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor).

Executive power, of course, is actually exercised by the government of the day. But the Canadian and provincial Cabinets – and the Prime Minister and Premier – are not identified as such in constitutional or legal documents. Instead, Canadian texts always refer to the "Queen's Privy Council for Canada"; the Prime Minister and ministers are first of all "Privy Councillors" (for life), and the Canadian Cabinet functions in theory as a committee of the Privy Council (which also includes all living former ministers and some honorary appointees). In the provinces, the Cabinet is called the "Executive Council," a historic name symbolizing the parliamentary practice of selecting the Queen's ministers, or councillors, from among the elected legislators; and in Saskatchewan the Premier is "President of the Executive Council". Both Prime Minister and Premier are the Queen's "First Ministers" in their respective jurisdictions.

While bound to accept the advice of First Minister and Cabinet ministers in almost all matters, the Sovereign and her representatives can exercise considerable influence. The British constitutional expert Walter Bagehot stated that the Sovereign has three rights: the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn. In this context, the monarch or vice-regal representative, as Head of State, is of course expected to be non-partisan and politically neutral; the Prime Minister and Premiers, as heads of government, are, appropriately, partisan leaders of political parties.

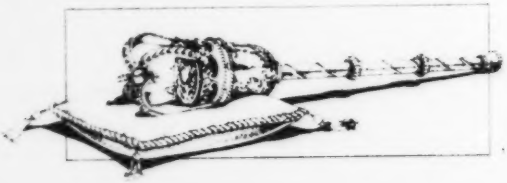
In the Canadian system, while the executive branch of government is responsible to the legislative branch and ultimately to the electorate, it derives its basic authority not from Parliament or Legislature but from the Crown. "The Queen provides the constitutional bridge between Parliament and the executive" (Ward, *Dawson's The Government of Canada*).

The mace, symbol of the authority of the Saskatchewan Legislature, bears the Crown.

7. The Queen and Parliament or Legislature

The Parliament of Canada comprises the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Provincial Legislatures comprise the Lieutenant Governor and the elected Members of the Assembly (there are no longer any provincial upper chambers). The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor, representing the Queen and on behalf of the people, are responsible for bringing together the elected members for deliberation and for releasing them at the end of their deliberations. Thus the Governor General formally dissolves Parliament and summons it again in the Queen's name; the Lieutenant Governor does likewise for the Legislature. Between elections, the Queen's representative prorogues the sessions and recalls the members.

Parliament	**Legislature**
The Queen	Lieutenant Governor
Senate	Legislative Assembly
House of Commons	



All bills must receive Royal Assent before they become law, and this is given in the Queen's name by the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor as the final, formal step in the legislative process. This is why bills always contain the introductory phrase, "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons/the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows."

Similarly, appropriations for public spending in Saskatchewan are prefaced by a request to the Lieutenant Governor from the Legislature through a resolution that certain sums "be granted to Her Majesty" – an ancient practice reflecting the hard-won control by Parliament over public funds. When passed, the appropriation is entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service," and includes the phrase, "The application of all Moneys expended under this Act shall be accounted for to Her Majesty."

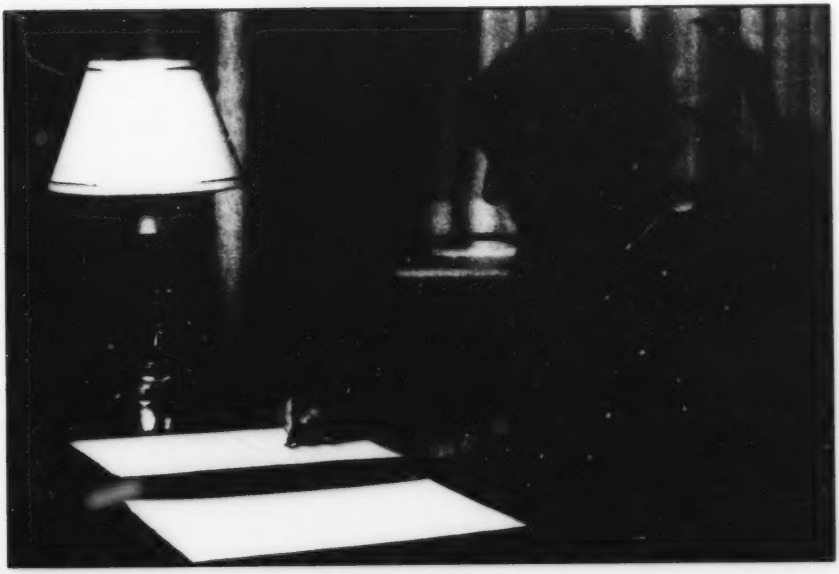
The phrase a "humble address" to the Lieutenant Governor reminds us of the respect owned to the custodian of the formal powers of the State. The official Opposition is known as "Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition," reflecting the allegiance of both sides of the House to a non-partisan Sovereign.

At the Opening of the Saskatchewan Legislature in March 1990, Lieutenant Governor Sylvia Fedoruk reads the Speech from the Throne outlining the government's plans for the session, in the presence of the Premier, the Speaker, Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Assembly, members of the judiciary and the public.

One of the best-known parliamentary traditions is the opening of Parliament by the Governor General and of the Legislature by the Lieutenant Governor. In this time-honoured ceremony the Queen's representative reads the "Speech from the Throne" – an outline of the government's plans for the new legislative session. While of course the Speech is written by the government, its reading by the vice-regal person again symbolizes the role of the Crown as the formal repository of power in the State, reflected in the expression "my government" used in the Speech by the monarch's representative. On occasion the monarch has personally read the Speech from the Throne and given Royal Assent to bills in Parliament.

The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, the Honourable Sylvia Fedoruk, signs an order-in-council at her office in Government House; her signature is necessary for such government acts to be valid.

The signatures on a typical Saskatchewan order-in-council are reproduced here: the sponsoring minister and the President of the Executive Council (the Premier) provide Cabinet's recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor.



RECOMMENDED BY:

Minister of Urban Affairs

APPROVED BY:

President of the Executive Council

ORDERED BY:

Lieutenant Governor

REGINA, Saskatchewan

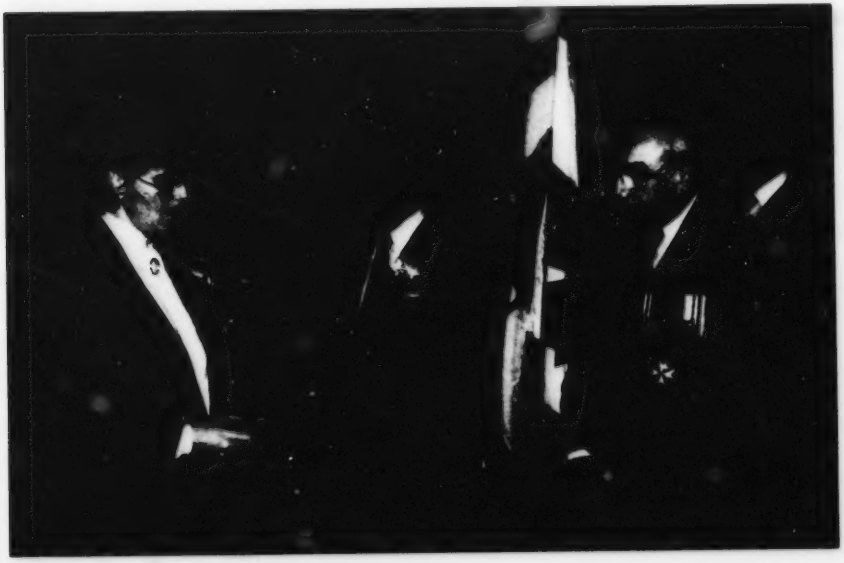
The Queen's representative has a number of constitutional responsibilities. In 1986 the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, the Honourable F. W. Johnson, swears in the Honourable Patricia Smith as Minister of Energy and Mines, presented to him by Premier Grant Devine.

8. Powers of the Canadian Crown

The powers of the monarch and her representatives fall into two general categories: *statutory powers* – those established by legislation; and *prerogative powers* – the authority vested in the Crown through custom, tradition and precedent. This "Royal Prerogative" includes, for example, the right to summon and dissolve Parliament or Legislature and to preside over their Opening, and the granting of honours. The most significant exercise of the Royal Prerogative is found in continuity of government and reserve or emergency powers.

a. Continuity of Government

The Governor General or Lieutenant Governor has the prime responsibility of ensuring that there is always a First Minister. A general election must take place within five years after the return of the writs from the last general election. After the election the Queen's representative calls upon the leader of the party holding the majority of the seats in the House of Commons or Legislative Assembly to become First Minister and to form a government. If no party holds a clear majority of the seats, then the Queen's representative must call upon an elected member who he or she believes would be able to command a majority in the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly.



If a minority government is in office and is defeated in the House of Commons or in the Legislative Assembly on a clear non-confidence motion, thus no longer commanding the confidence of the House, the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor may dissolve the House or Assembly and call for a new election; or alternatively may call on someone else from the House or Assembly to be First Minister and to form a government, if he or she is of the opinion that this person would be able to command a majority of the members. (This second alternative was followed in the Province of Ontario in 1985.) The duty of calling upon someone to be First Minister and form a government also falls on the Queen's representative if a Prime Minister or Premier resigns, dies, or becomes incompetent while in office.

It should be noted that when there is a change of First Minister, the new nominee is Prime Minister or Premier *designate* (and not "elect") until he or she assumes office, because the First Minister is designated by the Queen's representative and not directly elected. Under the Canadian system there is continuity of government; apart from the death of an incumbent, a First Minister remains in office until a successor is named – and sworn in – by the Crown's representative.

b. Reserve or Emergency Powers

There are some reserve or emergency powers held by the Crown. The Queen's representative can theoretically dismiss ministers, even entire governments, if he or she believes there is a sufficient emergency. (The Governor General did in fact dismiss the Prime Minister and government in Australia in 1975 and called on the Leader of the Opposition to form a new administration.) The Governor General or Lieutenant Governor can also dissolve the Parliament or Legislature, but this is almost invariably done "on advice." The last time a Governor General rejected advice to dissolve the Canadian Parliament was in 1926.

Theoretically, a Governor General or Lieutenant Governor can withhold Royal Assent to a bill, and in the case of a province can "reserve" Royal Assent and refer the bill to the Governor General for consideration. This power of "reservation," however, has fallen into disuse; its last use in Canada was in 1961 in Saskatchewan.

The reserve or emergency powers of the Crown are very rarely exercised. Their value is considered to be as a guarantee of democratic freedoms and as an act of last resort. "The mere existence of the power will, in fact, tend to prevent the need for its exercise arising" (Ward). "The Queen, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors are the custodians of the constitution. Their responsibility is to see that the rules are followed, both the written and the unwritten" (Monet).

9. Other Countries

a. Differences with the United States

Canada and the United States of America are both federal states. However, unlike Canada, the United States is not a parliamentary democracy, but a congressional one. Due to the separation of powers the President and Cabinet cannot be members of Congress, and are not "responsible" to the elected representatives in the same way as Canadian Cabinets. The United States is also a republic and has a *presidential* system of government. This means that the elected President is both Head of State and Head of Government; there is no distinction as in Canada between the formal repository of power (and holder of reserve or emergency powers) and the exercise of power. The President therefore is expected to be both a partisan political figure and a national symbol of unity. (See Eugene Forsey, *How Canadians Govern Themselves*, for a study of this question.)

b. Other Constitutional Monarchies

While the American system of government is very different from that of Canada, some other countries are, like Canada, constitutional monarchies.

Queen Elizabeth II is Head of State of a number of Commonwealth countries: the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. Apart from the United Kingdom, where the Queen normally resides, these countries, like Canada, have a Governor General representing the Sovereign. Australia, as a federal state, resembles Canada even more closely, with Governors representing the Queen in each State. (Incidentally, these Governors have an even more direct link to the Sovereign than Canadian Lieutenant Governors because they are appointed by the Queen on advice of the State government rather than by the Governor General-in-Council.)

The Queen is not Head of State of all Commonwealth countries. Many (like India or Cyprus or Nigeria) are republics which acknowledge the Queen only as Head of the Commonwealth. Others are "national monarchies" with their own king or queen – for example, Malaysia and Tonga. Outside the Commonwealth there are a number of constitutional monarchies: Belgium, Bhutan, Denmark, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nepal, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Thailand.

The Queen's representative is entitled to a 100-person guard of honour on official occasions. Lieutenant Governor Sylvia Fedoruk inspects a guard of honour from Canadian Forces Base Moose Jaw at the Opening of the Saskatchewan Legislature in March 1990.

10. Symbols, Ceremonial and Honours

The head of state in any country performs valuable symbolic functions on behalf of the people. In a constitutional monarchy, these are enhanced by the history, tradition and pageantry associated with the Crown and Royal Family. The separation between the roles of head of state and head of government means that the Queen or her vice-regal representative can handle a large share of the ceremonial obligations which are inevitable in any society, thus freeing the Prime Minister or Premier to concentrate on the business of government.

a. Royal and Vice-Regal Prerogatives

Symbolically, it is the Queen or her representative, rather than the heads of government, who is entitled to those official honours reserved to heads of state. The Queen, Governor General and Lieutenant Governors have royal or vice-regal flags or standards, flown on their vehicles and buildings. They are entitled to a 100-person guard of honour which gives them a "royal salute." The Queen, members of the Royal Family and the Governor General are entitled to 21-gun salutes on official occasions; the Lieutenant Governor receives a 15-gun salute. At such occasions the Queen also receives a musical royal salute ("God Save The Queen" and "O Canada" in full), while her vice-regal representatives receive a vice-regal salute (part of each anthem).

At State and official functions it is customary to propose a Toast to the Queen as Canada's Head of State (this is known as the "Loyal Toast"). In Saskatchewan it is also customary at major official functions to play or sing Canada's Royal Anthem, "God Save The Queen," as well as our country's National Anthem, "O Canada."

The Queen's official birthday is celebrated each year as a public holiday across Canada, on Victoria Day – the Monday immediately preceding May 25.

Saskatchewan's historic horse-drawn landau, dating back to the 1880s, is reserved for the Royal Family and their vice-regal representatives. Lieutenant Governor C. Irwin McIntosh and Mrs. McIntosh arrive for the Opening of the Legislature in March 1983.

The Queen has the title of "Her Majesty" and her Consort, the Duke of Edinburgh, "His Royal Highness." The Governor General and spouse are both called "His (or Her) Excellency;" the Lieutenant Governor and spouse are called "His (or Her) Honour." The Queen and the vice-regal representatives are always accompanied on official occasions by uniformed equerries or aides-de-camp – senior military or police officers. In Saskatchewan, the historic, horse-drawn provincial landau is reserved for the Royal Family, Governor General and Lieutenant Governor, and visiting Heads of State.

b. State Ceremonial

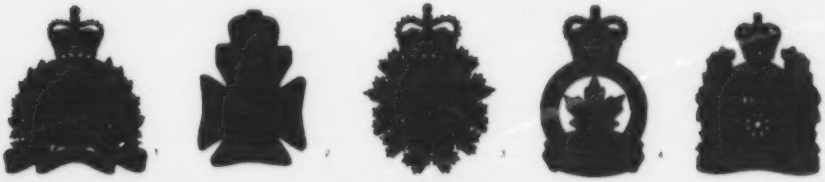
Colour, pageantry, pomp and circumstance are valuable and legitimate aspects of the life of any nation – what one writer has called "civil religion," the decorative functions which help make citizens feel part of a community and express collective emotion and national pride. In Canada, these functions are primarily carried out by the Crown. An important duty of the Queen or her representative is therefore presiding at major state ceremonial occasions – openings of Parliament or Legislature, the swearing-in of Cabinet and elected members, investitures, Canada Day, Remembrance Day and other memorial occasions, anniversary events, public celebrations, official openings of public works, etc. The Sovereign's representatives are hosts at State dinners. In these ways the Head of State fulfils the mandate of the Crown to symbolize, unify and personify the entire nation or province.

c. Royal Patronage

The Sovereign or her representatives act as patrons of worthy causes and volunteer or non-profit organizations and attend their functions to lend the prestige of the Crown. They play an important role as patrons of the arts. Members of the Royal Family exercise moral leadership on an international scale. For example, the Duke of Edinburgh is founder and patron of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, a venture and achievement programme for young people, and of the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference for young business and labour leaders. The Princess Royal (Princess Anne) is president of the Save the Children Fund.

The Queen may grant the title "royal" to some particularly deserving organizations, for example the Royal Canadian Legion, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Royal Life Saving Society, and the Royal University Hospital in Saskatoon. Similarly, a number of Armed Forces regiments are entitled to the term "royal," and many have the Queen or members of the Royal Family as their symbolic heads; an example is the Royal Regina Rifles, whose Colonel-in-Chief is the Princess Royal.

The names of Canadian naval vessels are preceded by "H.M.C.S." – Her Majesty's Canadian Ship. All badges and crests of the Armed Forces and the RCMP bear the Crown, as do those of many other police forces such as the Ontario Provincial Police and the city police forces in Saskatchewan. The names of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary show their special links to the Crown. The monarch and her representatives play a key role in military and RCMP tradition and ceremonial. All this serves to emphasize police and military allegiance to the Sovereign rather than the government of the day.



[1] *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police – our national and provincial police force – has a close link with the Sovereign.*

[2] *The Royal Regina Rifles, a Saskatchewan militia regiment, was honoured by the Queen with the title "Royal" in 1982.*

[3] *The Canadian Forces tri-service badge displays the Crown and was approved personally by the Queen.*

[4] *The Royal Canadian Legion, representing veterans across Canada, is an organization under royal patronage.*

[5] *The crest of the Saskatoon City Police shows allegiance to the Sovereign of Canada.*

[1] *The coat of arms of Canada, approved by King George V in 1921.*

[2] *The Saskatchewan coat of arms, approved by Queen Elizabeth II in 1986.*

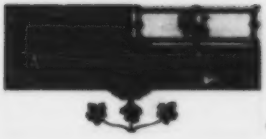
d. Visual Symbols

The visual symbols of the State reflect Canada's monarchical heritage. In addition to military and police emblems, the coats of arms of Canada and Saskatchewan include the Crown and other royal symbols. The "armorial bearings" (coat of arms) of Canada, authorized by King George V in 1921, display the Crown, royal lion and unicorn, Union flag and the royal flag of France – the fleur de lys. Saskatchewan acquired a shield of arms from King Edward VII in 1906. The shield of arms was "augmented" into full armorial bearings in 1986; this complete coat of arms was first approved by the Queen, then formally authorized through a Royal Warrant signed by the Governor General, and finally proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor. As "Her Majesty's Arms in right of Saskatchewan" the emblem bears the royal lion and the Crown – showing the Province's direct link to the Sovereign. Throughout the Saskatchewan Legislative Building one finds the Crown, Royal Cypher and coats of arms as integral parts of the decoration.

1 *The Queen's personal Canadian flag is flown during her visits to Canada.*

2 *The Governor General's flag is the symbol of the Queen's representative in Canada.*

3 *The Lieutenant Governor's flag – emblem of the vice-regal Office in Saskatchewan.*



The Crown is used by the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor as well as the Queen. The Queen has a personal Canadian standard for use only in Canada. The Lieutenant Governor's flag displays the province's shield of arms surmounted by the Crown and surrounded by ten maple leaves on a royal blue background. The Governor General's flag shows the royal lion surmounted by the Crown. The Union flag, or "Union Jack," was approved as an official Canadian flag by Parliament in 1964, representing allegiance to the Crown and membership in the Commonwealth, and is therefore flown on the Saskatchewan Legislative Building with the national and provincial flags. The Union Jack is also honoured by the Native people in Saskatchewan as a symbol of their direct link to the monarch through the treaties signed with Queen Victoria in the nineteenth century.

The maces in the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly – symbols of legislative authority – bear the Crown. The Great Seal of Canada, which is affixed to official Canadian documents, shows the Queen seated on a throne and the text in English and French, "Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada." Coins of the realm bear the effigy of the Sovereign and the words "Elizabeth II D.G. Regina" (Elizabeth II, Deo Gratia Regina – Latin for "by the Grace of God, Queen"). A portrait of the Queen appears on certain currency notes ($2, $20, $1,000) and some postage stamps.

4 *The Flags of Saskatchewan, Canada and the Union Jack are flown on the Saskatchewan Legislative Building.*

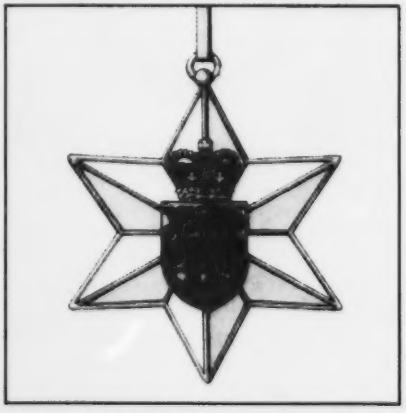
[1] *The 39¢ postage stamp issued by Canada Post in 1990 shows the Karsh portrait of the Queen wearing her Canadian decorations.*

[2] *In 1990 the Royal Canadian Mint introduced a new effigy of the Queen, by artist Dora de Pédery-Hunt, to appear on all Canadian coins.*

[3] *The emblem of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the province's highest honour, includes the Crown.*

e. Honours and Decorations

Finally, the Sovereign is "fount of honours:" official awards and decorations of the State are conferred on citizens in the Queen's name. The Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit, medals for gallantry, national bravery decorations, exemplary service medals for military, police, corrections officers and firefighters bear the Crown and are considered as the Queen's honours. The Queen may also confer her personal honours on Canadians – for example, the Order of Merit and the Royal Victorian Order.



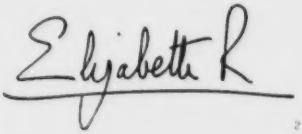
Saskatchewan, like some other provinces, has established a provincial honour under the Crown, the Saskatchewan Order of Merit. *The Provincial Emblems and Honours Act*, passed in 1988, stipulates that the Order is "an official honour of the Crown in right of Saskatchewan." The medal of the Order bears the Crown above the province's shield of arms and the lapel pin displays the Crown on a stylized prairie lily. The Lieutenant Governor is ex officio Chancellor of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit and confers the Order at a formal investiture – thus representing recognition of citizens through the Crown by the people of the province. Recipients are entitled to use the initials "S.O.M." after their names.

[1] *The Royal Cypher is a personal symbol of Queen Elizabeth II.*

[2] *The signature of Queen Elizabeth II in the Province of Saskatchewan visitors' book: "Elizabeth R." The R stands for "Regina" – Latin for Queen, and the name of Saskatchewan's capital city.*

11. How the Canadian Crown Functions

The "collective Canadian Crown" works as a partnership, an equilibrium, between the component persons: the Queen, the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governor. Each has his or her appropriate role to play; each complements the others; none can function effectively without the others.



a. The Queen

As Sovereign, the Queen is Canada's Head of State; as we have seen, her authority and responsibility are carried out by the Governor General for federal jurisdiction and by the Lieutenant Governor for provincial jurisdiction. The Queen's main function is simply being who she is – the hereditary constitutional monarch, the latest in line of a thousand-year succession of kings and queens, the centre of a royal family whose members (particularly the Prince of Wales, Heir to the Throne) share her duties and support her in the various countries of which she is Sovereign. In addition to providing the prestige, colour and tradition for the Canadian Crown and its representatives, the Queen and members of her family play a direct role in Canada through such activities as royal visits, royal patronage, and links with Armed Forces regiments.

As the Queen normally resides in Britain, most of the royal organization is located at Buckingham Palace in London. The Queen's senior officers are known as the Royal Household, of whom the key members are the Private Secretary, the Deputy Private Secretary and the Assistant Private Secretary. One or more of these senior officers usually accompany the Queen on her trips to Canada, together with a number of other Household members, officials and staff. (Other members of the Royal Family have their own Private Secretary, Household and staff.) However, the Queen also has a Canadian organization and staff. Rideau Hall, the office of the Governor General, handles routine contacts with Buckingham Palace. Royal visits to Canada are coordinated by the federal Department of the Secretary of State. The Prime Minister names a Canadian Private Secretary and Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen for her visits to Canada; and Canadian equerries (Armed Forces officers) and police officers are appointed for visits by all members of the Royal Family.

Buckingham Palace – the principal residence and offices of the Queen in London, England.

b. Royal Visits

Visits from members of the Royal Family have been a feature of Canadian life since pre-Confederation days (see Robert Stamp, *Kings, Queen and Canadians*, for a complete study of this). However, the first visit to Canada by a reigning monarch was the historic 1939 tour of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, the parents of the present Queen. Since the Second World War, royal visits have been much more frequent, thanks to the development of air travel. Cross-Canada tours such as that of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1959 have given way to shorter, more specific regional visits, usually initiated and organized by the provinces and coordinated by the federal Secretary of State. For example, the Queen and her Consort visited Saskatchewan in 1973 for the centennial of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in 1978 to celebrate a number of local anniversaries, and in 1987 to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Legislative Building.

This historic photo of the 1939 Royal Visit shows King George VI and Queen Elizabeth arriving at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police training academy in Regina.

Several other members of the Royal Family have visited Saskatchewan in the past few decades. Princess Margaret, the Queen's sister, came to the province in 1958 and 1980 – on the latter occasion for the province's seventy-fifth anniversary. Princess Alexandra, a first cousin of the Queen, visited the province in 1967, Canada's centennial year. The Princess Royal (Princess Anne), daughter of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, spent six days in Saskatchewan in 1982. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother returned to Regina in 1985 for the first time since the 1939 royal tour. In 1989, the Duke and Duchess of York (Prince Andrew, the Queen's second son, and his wife Sarah) visited Saskatchewan.

Royal visits accomplish a number of purposes. They are valuable to the functioning of the constitutional monarchy because they bring the Sovereign and her family into direct contact with people from all walks of life across Canada. This personal presence vividly reminds Canadians of their heritage and political culture as a parliamentary democracy under the Crown. And it assists the Canadian Crown in its key role of symbolizing and uniting our citizens above and beyond ethnic backgrounds and partisan politics.

[1] *In 1978 the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Edward visited a potash mine near Saskatoon.*

[2] *Her Majesty The Queen unveils a plaque inaugurating Queen Elizabeth II Court in front of Regina City Hall in 1978.*

Royal visits lend the prestige of the Royal Family to worthy causes such as health care, education, the arts, the disabled, multicultural groups, and the volunteer sector. And they attract national and international attention to a province's resources, industry, culture and tourism.

There are many examples in royal visits to Saskatchewan. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Edward in 1978 and Princess Anne in 1982 visited potash mines. The Queen opened a hospital wing and visited a home for the mentally disabled in Saskatoon in 1978. The province's aboriginal people were featured through Princess Margaret's visit to an Indian reserve near Prince Albert in 1980, Princess Anne's opening of a Native art exhibition in Regina in 1982, and the Queen's inauguration of an Indian archeological site near Saskatoon in 1987. Her Majesty also visited the Ukrainian cultural centre of Canora and the National Doukhobour Heritage Village at Veregin.

In 1989 the Duke and Duchess of York toured the province's northern tourist region, including the historic Indian community of Stanley Mission and a Native cooperative sawmill in Meadow Lake; helped publicize the Canada Summer Games in Saskatoon; celebrated Swift Current's 75th anniversary; and visited the Wascana Rehabilitation Centre in Regina.

Members of the Royal Family have visited farms, livestock shows, schools and factories; they have been guests at concerts, plays and variety shows; they have celebrated anniversaries of municipalities and institutions. Royal visits thus contribute a rich strand to the texture of community life across Canada.

[1] *Premier Allan Blakeney and Mrs. Blakeney escort Princess Margaret to a provincial dinner in Saskatoon in 1980 – Saskatchewan's 75th anniversary year.*

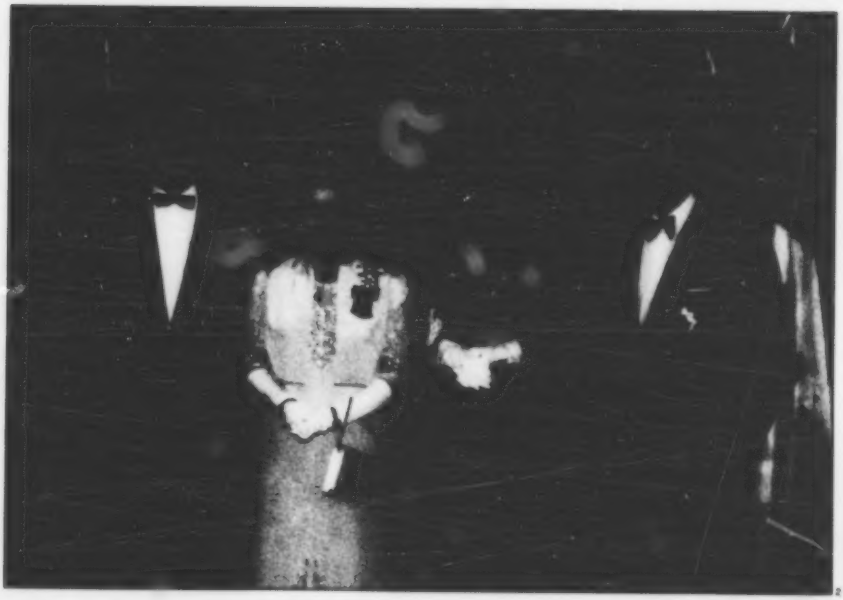
[2] *The Princess Royal (Princess Anne) is greeted by Native leaders during her visit to Regina in 1982.*

[3] *Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother returned to Regina in 1985 for an enthusiastic welcome.*

During their 1987 visit to Saskatchewan the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were photographed in the Cabinet Room at the Legislative Building with Her Majesty's First Minister in the province, Premier Grant Devine, and Mrs. Devine.

1 *The Royal Family are keenly interested in youth movements. The Queen talks with Scouts in the Ukrainian community of Canora, Saskatchewan, in 1987.*

2 *During their 1987 visit the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were guests of the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Mulroney at a formal function in Quebec City.*



1 *During their 1989 visit to Saskatchewan the Duke and Duchess of York learned about the intricacies of bead work from the Cree Indian people at Stanley Mission.*

2 *Their Royal Highnesses received gifts from the Lieutenant Governor for their daughter Princess Beatrice of York.*

3 *The Duke and Duchess of York visited with young patients at the Wascana Rehabilitation Centre in Regina.*

The emblem of the Governor General of Canada – a crowned royal lion holding a maple leaf.

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, is the official residence and offices of the Governor General.

c. The Governor General

The Governor General complements the role of the monarch on the national level as the resident representative of the Sovereign, exercising, as we have seen in chapter 4 above, most of her powers as Head of State on her behalf. Thus the Governor General carries out major constitutional responsibilities for Canada: he or she opens or prorogues Parliament; reads the Speech from the Throne in Parliament; gives Royal Assent to bills; and signs State documents such as orders-in-council, proclamations under the Great Seal of Canada, pardons, letters of credence and recall for Canadian ambassadors, and commissions of officers in the Armed Forces.

The Governor General presides at the swearing-in of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of Canada, and Cabinet ministers and other Privy Councillors. As Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada and Chancellor and a Commander of the Order of Military Merit, the Governor General invests recipients of Canada's national honours in the Queen's name. As Commander-in-Chief of Canada the Governor General is the symbolic head of the Armed Forces. The Governor General receives Letters of Credence from foreign ambassadors, thus giving official sanction to representatives in Canada of other countries.

Residing in the national capital, the Governor General is host at State functions for the Queen and members of the Royal Family, for visiting heads of state, and on occasions of national importance. Rideau Hall in Ottawa, the official residence and offices of the Governor General, also called Government House, is a centre for hospitality to organizations and individuals from across the country. The Governor General also has an official residence at La Citadelle in Quebec City.

Governor General Edward Schreyer and Mrs. Schreyer visited Saskatchewan in 1980 for the 75th anniversary of the province's entry into Confederation. Here they talk with children in Ukrainian costume at the Legislative Building in Regina.

Governors General have lent their prestige to the pursuit of excellence in the arts, letters, sports and many other fields of endeavour; the Grey Cup in football, the Stanley Cup in hockey, the Governor General's Literary Awards, and the Governor General's Academic Medals are prime examples. The Governor General demonstrates moral leadership through patronage of a variety of voluntary, humanitarian and charitable organizations, such as the Order of Saint John, the Scout movement and the Red Cross, and through promotion of worthwhile causes such as youth, fitness, and the environment. The Vanier Institute of the Family is a legacy of an outstanding Governor General, Georges Vanier.

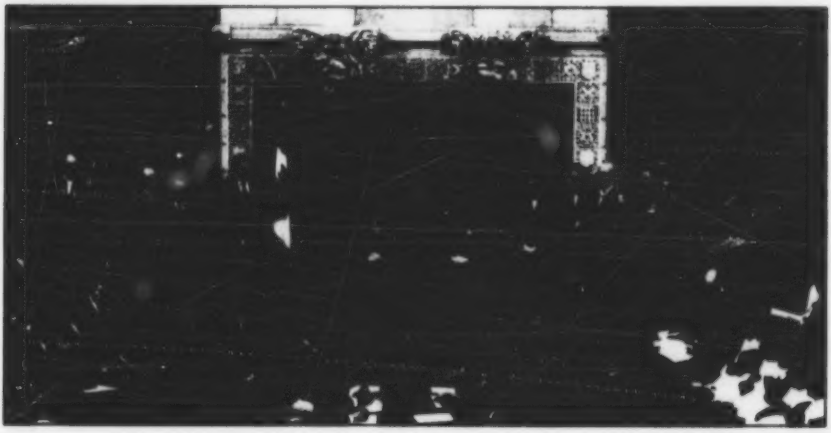
One of the prime functions of the Governor General is to symbolize and express national identity in a diverse, regional and multicultural country. Among the many means to this end are the annual Canada Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies in Ottawa; speeches at conferences; televised addresses such as the annual New Year's message; attendance at cultural, ethnic and aboriginal events; presentations of awards and prizes; visits to communities, organizations and industries; and the Governor General's Canadian Study Conference – a periodic forum for young leaders in business, government and labour.

To promote national unity the Governor General travels widely across the country. It is customary for occupants of the national vice-regal office to pay an official visit to each province soon after

Governors General travel extensively in Canada. The Right Hon. Jeanne Sauvé is the centre of attention for children in her birthplace of Prud'homme, Saskatchewan, in 1984.

The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn, seated with Mrs. Hnatyshyn in the Senate Chamber in Ottawa, in the presence of the Prime Minister, Chief Justice of Canada, Privy Councillors and other dignitaries, speaks to Canadians after his installation as Canada's twenty-fourth Governor General since Confederation.

assuming office, and for specific events during their normal five years in the position. For example, the Right Honourable Edward Schreyer presided at the seventy-fifth anniversary of Saskatchewan's entry into Confederation in September 1980. His successor, Governor General Jeanne Sauvé, who was born in Saskatchewan, was guest of honour at a provincial government dinner for distinguished Saskatchewanians in Regina during her first official visit in 1984, and returned to the province in 1986 to sign the Royal Warrant granting Saskatchewan's newly-augmented coat of arms. The Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn, born in Saskatoon of Ukrainian immigrants, and Mrs. Hnatyshyn visited their home province soon after his installation as Governor General in 1990.



Like the Queen and Royal Family, the Governor General plays a non-partisan role in official openings and anniversaries and in drawing attention to worthy causes and local resources. Thus Governor General Schreyer attended the inauguration of the City of Melfort and unveiled a statue to Ukrainian pioneers in Canora; Governor General Sauvé visited a home for disabled children in Regina and officially opened a new high school in Saskatoon; and Governor General Hnatyshyn presided at a ceremony for the granting of the title "royal" and a coat of arms to University Hospital in Saskatoon.

The vice-regal staff at Government House (Rideau Hall) in Ottawa is directed by the Secretary to the Governor General, who is also Secretary of Honours and Herald Chancellor. In addition to the Governor General's offices for programme and policy, the Government House establishment includes the Directorate of Honours, which administers the Order of Canada and other national honours; and the Canadian Heraldic Authority, created in 1988. The Queen delegated to this authority the royal prerogative of granting official coats of arms or shields of arms (armorial bearings) to individuals, municipalities and corporations in Canada under the authority of the Governor General.

[1] *The Canadian Heraldic Authority exercises the Royal Prerogative of issuing crests and coats of arms.*

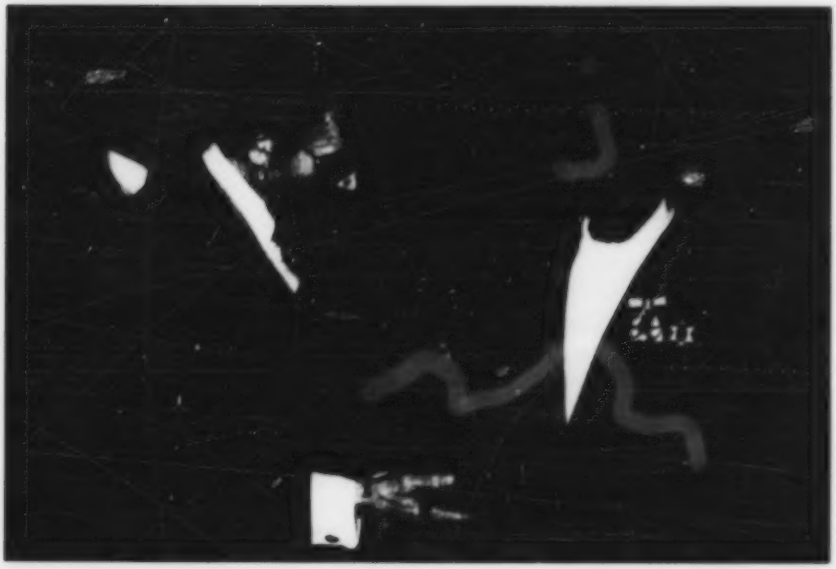
[2] *The emblem of the Order of Canada, the nation's highest honour.*

[3] *The emblem of the Lieutenant Governor displays the province's shield of arms surrounded by ten maple leaves and surmounted by the Crown.*

d. The Lieutenant Governor

As explained in chapter 5 above, the Lieutenant Governor acts for each province as the Governor General does for the whole of Canada. The Lieutenant Governor therefore dissolves and summons the Legislature, prorogues its sessions and recalls its members; formally names the Premier and swears in the Cabinet; reads the Speech from the Throne; gives Royal Assent to bills; and signs provincial proclamations, Letters Patent and orders-in-council.

The installation of a Lieutenant Governor is a major event. The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, the Hon. E. D. Bayda, administers the oaths of allegiance and office to Lieutenant Governor Sylvia Fedoruk in 1988.



In Saskatchewan the Lieutenant Governor is Chancellor of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the official provincial honour, and invests recipients with the Order in the name of the Crown.

At the symbolic level the Lieutenant Governor plays a dual role: representing the province's citizens, as does the Governor General for Canada, in a non-partisan manner beyond party politics and ethnic, cultural or social backgrounds; and embodying national unity as a personal link through the Crown with the central government and the other provinces. The Lieutenant Governor complements the Queen and the Governor General by acting as patron of the arts, volunteer organizations and worthy causes within the province. For example, the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan is patron of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, the Globe Theatre, the Provincial Council of Women, the Girl Guides and the Canadian Club.

The Lieutenant Governor is a frequent visitor to schools and makes speeches to various organizations. He or she travels extensively across the province, usually at the invitation of municipalities or organizations. Reflecting the strong link between the Crown and the aboriginal people since the nineteenth century treaties with Queen Victoria, the Lieutenant Governor has a close relationship with Indian chiefs and bands in Saskatchewan and often attends their ceremonies and anniversaries. The installation

of the Lieutenant Governor is a major public event, televised from the Legislative Chamber. The Lieutenant Governor plays a key role on regular ceremonial occasions such as Remembrance Day and at many special events, anniversaries and official openings.

The office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan is located at Government House in Regina, the original residence of the Governors of the Northwest Territories built in 1891. This historic building is also a museum and a facility for official functions given by the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier and the Government. Like other provinces, Saskatchewan provides an official residence for the Lieutenant Governor in the capital city. The Lieutenant Governor's staff is headed by a Private Secretary and a Principal Aide-de-camp, who coordinates a number of honorary aides-de-camp. The Department of the Provincial Secretary is responsible for the budget and administration of the Lieutenant Governor's office.

1 The Queen's representative bestows the Saskatchewan Order of Merit at an annual investiture. Lieutenant Governor F. W. Johnson, with Premier Devine and the Hon. E. M. Culliton, poses with the first recipients of the Order in 1985.

2 Historic Government House in Regina contains the office of the Lieutenant Governor and is used for many official functions.

12. Conclusion

The constitutional monarchy and the Canadian Crown are integral parts of Canada's history, its social and cultural fabric, and its political institutions. The Fathers of Confederation, with great foresight, created in 1867 a unique form of head of state – a monarchy separate from Britain's yet sharing the same Sovereign and Royal Family, and delegating most of its prerogatives to local representatives. This pattern has been followed by a number of other Commonwealth countries such as Australia. The key to the success of the Canadian monarchy is its flexibility and adaptability. Like the parliamentary democracy with which it is so inextricably linked, the constitutional monarchy has steadily evolved with the growth of the country and with the profound changes in Canadian society, federalism and regionalism in the century and a quarter since Confederation.

The Canadian Crown is a subtle, discreet and low-key institution, well adapted to the Canadian temperament. Because of its subtlety, and because it functions so successfully in the day-to-day affairs of the country, the monarchy is often underestimated by the citizens whom it serves. Yet Canada and its provinces would not be the same without this complex institution which is so central and pervasive in the life of the nation. Canadian political culture is both parliamentary and monarchical. The Canadian Crown is a key to the identity and sovereignty of the largest constitutional monarchy in the Western Hemisphere.

13. Appendix

a. Sovereigns of Canada since Confederation

1867 - 1901	Queen Victoria
1901 - 1910	King Edward VII
1910 - 1936	King George V
1936	King Edward VIII
1936 - 1952	King George VI
1952 -	Queen Elizabeth II

b. Governors General of Canada since Confederation

1867 - 1868	Viscount Monck
1868 - 1872	Lord Lisgar
1872 - 1878	The Earl of Dufferin
1878 - 1883	The Marquis of Lorne
1883 - 1888	The Marquess of Lansdowne
1888 - 1893	Lord Stanley of Preston
1893 - 1898	The Earl of Aberdeen
1898 - 1904	The Earl of Minto
1904 - 1911	The Earl Grey
1911 - 1916	The Duke of Connaught
1916 - 1921	The Duke of Devonshire
1921 - 1926	Lord Byng of Vimy
1926 - 1931	Viscount Willingdon of Ratton
1931 - 1935	The Earl of Bessborough
1935 - 1940	Lord Tweedsmuir of Elsfield
1940 - 1946	The Earl of Athlone
1946 - 1952	Viscount Alexander of Tunis
1952 - 1959	The Right Hon. Vincent Massey
1959 - 1967	The Right Hon. Georges-P. Vanier
1967 - 1974	The Right Hon. Roland Michener
1974 - 1979	The Right Hon. Jules Léger
1979 - 1984	The Right Hon. Edward Schreyer
1984 - 1990	The Right Hon. Jeanne Sauvé
1990 -	The Right Hon. Ramon John Hnatyshyn

c. Lieutenant Governors of Saskatchewan

1905 - 1910	The Hon. Amédée E. Forget
1910 - 1915	The Hon. George W. Brown
1915 - 1921	The Hon. Sir Richard Lake
1921 - 1931	The Hon. Henry W. Newlands
1931 - 1936	The Hon. Hugh E. Munroe
1936 - 1945	The Hon. Archibald P. McNab
1945	The Hon. Thomas Miller
1945 - 1948	The Hon. Reginald J. M. Parker
1948 - 1951	The Hon. John M. Urich
1951 - 1958	The Hon. William J. Patterson
1958 - 1963	The Hon. Frank L. Bastedo
1963 - 1970	The Hon. Robert L. Hanbidge
1970 - 1976	The Hon. Dr. Stephen Worobetz
1976 - 1977	The Hon. George Porteous
1978 - 1983	The Hon. C. Irwin McIntosh
1983 - 1988	The Hon. Frederick W. Johnson
1988 -	The Hon. Sylvia O. Fedoruk

14. Bibliography

Further reading on the Crown, the Queen and the vice-regal offices, and on the constitutional monarchy and parliamentary government in Canada.

a. Books

DAWSON, R. MacGregor and W. F. Dawson. *The Government of Canada*, revised by Norman Ward; Fifth Edition. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989.

HUBBARD, Robert H. *Ample Mansions. The Vice-Regal Residences of the Canadian Provinces;* Ottawa, London, Paris: University of Ottawa Press, 1989.

———————. *Rideau Hall, an Illustrated History of Government House, Ottawa;* Montreal and London: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977.

MacKINNON, Frank. *The Crown in Canada;* Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, McClelland and Stewart West, 1976.

McTEER, Maureen. *Parliament: Canada's Democracy and How It Works;* Toronto: Random House, 1987. (This book is intended for children age 10 to 14.)

MONET, Jacques. *The Canadian Crown;* Toronto/Vancouver: Clarke, Irwin and Company, 1979.

MORTON, W. L. *The Canadian Identity;* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961.

SAYWELL, John T. *The Office of Lieutenant Governor;* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957; revised edition published by Copp Clark Pitman Ltd., 1986.

STAMP, Robert M. *Kings, Queens and Canadians;* Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside Ltd., 1987. (This book traces the connection between the Royal Family and Canada from the 18th century to the present.)

SWAN, Conrad. *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty;* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977. (Dr. Swan, York Herald of Arms in the College of Arms, London, explains the history of Canada's heraldic emblems – flags, arms and seals.)

WARD, Norman. *Dawson's The Government of Canada;* Sixth Edition. Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press, 1987.

b. Booklets/Pamphlets

(i) The PROVINCE OF ONTARIO has published two interesting booklets related to the provincial Crown:

Pomp and Circumstance, Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 1984 (an historical celebration of Queen's Park).

Loyalty in a Changing World, Office of the Premier, 1985 (on the contemporary role of the Lieutenant Governor).

(ii) BRITISH COLUMBIA has produced a concise, colourful booklet called *Canada . . . How Our Democracy Works*, which devotes considerable space to the Crown.

(iii) PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Legislative Assembly: Responsibility and Representation in Saskatchewan, by Gordon Barnhart, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; Legislative Assembly Office, 1982. This booklet gives a detailed explanation of how the Legislature and its committees function, how bills are passed, the role of M.L.A.s, etc.

The Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, pamphlet published by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, giving a succinct description of the Legislature, the Speaker, and parliamentary government.

Saskatchewan Coat of Arms, published by Information Services, Executive Council, in 1986. Intended for a school audience, this booklet describes the coat of arms adopted in 1986 and explains the heraldry and symbolism of the Province's emblem.

Saskatchewan Order of Merit, published annually by the Protocol Office, explains the Province's highest honour and includes biographies of the latest recipients.

The Visit of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to Saskatchewan 1987 – this commemorative booklet, published by the Provincial Secretary in 1988, shows photographs from the October 1987 Royal Visit and includes speeches given by the Premier and the Queen on Canada's constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.

(iv) The GOVERNMENT OF CANADA has two particularly valuable publications (in English and French) prepared by the Department of the Secretary of State:

How Canadians Govern Themselves, by Eugene A. Forsey (Supply and Services Canada, revised edition 1988). Dr. Forsey, a former senator and leading constitutional expert, explains in this booklet how Canada's parliamentary democracy operates. There is a useful chapter on the differences between the Canadian and American systems of government, and an explanation of the implications of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Canadian Symbols Kit (Supply and Services Canada, revised edition, 1989). This is excellent classroom resource material. The loose-leaf pages on the symbols of Canada, its provinces and territories include sheets on the Crown in Canada and on the Royal Anthem, Union Flag and Commonwealth; there is also a wall-chart portraying the nation's emblems and constitutional structure.

Some other Government of Canada publications are helpful:

The Canada Year Book, published annually by Supply and Services Canada, has a useful chapter on government in Canada including a section on the Crown and the Privy Council.

The Arms, Flags and Emblems of Canada (Denau Publishers, in cooperation with the Secretary of State and Supply & Services Canada, Ottawa, 1984) – illustrates and explains the flags and armorial bearings of Canada and its provinces and territories.

Manual of Ceremonial Procedures, a departmental directive of Public Works Canada (1988), explains flag and ceremonial procedures for Canada, including those for the Royal Family, Governor General and Lieutenant Governor.

(v) The OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, Rideau Hall, has a number of publications on the Crown and the Governor General, available on request:

The Governor General of Canada/Le Gouverneur Général du Canada (1990). This illustrated booklet includes official biographies of the Governor General and spouse; texts on the history of the Office and the role and responsibilities of the Governor General; histories of the two official residences (Rideau Hall and La Citadelle); and an outline of the Canadian Honours System.

National Honours The Directorate of Honours at Rideau Hall publishes booklets on the Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit, Decorations for Bravery, Meritorious Service Cross, and the Corrections, Police and Fire Services Exemplary Service Medals, as well as a Guide to the Wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals.

The Canadian Heraldic Authority/L'Autorité héraldique du Canada, published by Rideau Hall (1988), explains and illustrates the responsibilities of the authority which grants and registers armorial bearings in Canada.

"Fact Sheets" are available on the Office and Programmes of the Governor General.

The Office of the Governor General can also provide coloured lithographs of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family, and of the Governor General and spouse.

c. Saskatchewan Papers

The Saskatchewan Protocol Office provides several brief papers related to symbols, the Crown and our system of government:

— Forms of Address
— the Lieutenant Governor
— Flag Procedures
— Saskatchewan Honours and Awards Program
— sheets outlining our system of government, flags, and table of precedence.

Notes

Author

Dr. D. Michael Jackson, L.V.O., has been Chief of Protocol for the Government of Saskatchewan since 1980. He has coordinated five visits to the province by members of the Royal Family as well as a number of visits by Governors General of Canada and by foreign heads of state and government.

Dr. Jackson was responsible for the development of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the province's highest honour, and has been Secretary of the Order since its inception in 1985. He also coordinated the development of the Saskatchewan coat of arms introduced in 1986. In 1987 he was made a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order by Her Majesty The Queen.

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Jack Glasser is a design consultant with the Saskatchewan Department of Culture, Multiculturalism and Recreation. He designed the commemorative poster and booklet for the 1987 visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and the poster for the 1989 visit of the Duke and Duchess of York.

Publication

The first edition of *The Canadian Monarchy in Saskatchewan* was published by the Provincial Secretary of Saskatchewan in 1989 on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York. It was based on a paper prepared for the visit of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh in 1987.

This revised second edition is published by the Department of Education of Saskatchewan under the authority of the Honourable Ray Meiklejohn, Minister of Education, to mark the first official visit of Their Excellencies the Governor General of Canada and Mrs. Hnatyshyn in 1990. Distribution is by the Book Bureau of the Department of Education in Regina.

Among the changes in the second edition are revisions to Chapter 4, *The Monarch as Head of State;* Chapter 5, *The Queen and Government;* and Chapter 8, *Powers of the Canadian Crown*. Chapter 4, *The Queen and the Governor General*, has been rewritten, as has section c, *The Governor General*, in Chapter 11. There are minor changes and corrections in the other chapters. The Appendix and Bibliography have been revised and updated. There are a number of new illustrations.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to:

The Right Honourable Sir William Heseltine, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Private Secretary to The Queen;

The Honourable F. W. Johnson, Q.C., former Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan;

Mr. Ron Hewitt, Q.C., Clerk of the Executive Council of Saskatchewan; and

Mr. George V. Peacock, former Crown Solicitor, Constitutional Branch, Saskatchewan Justice

for their helpful comments on both editions of this booklet.

Mrs. Lynn Minja, Assistant Cabinet Secretary, Saskatchewan Executive Council, and Mr. Douglas E. Moen, Coordinator of Legislative Services, Saskatchewan Justice, assisted with the first edition.

Mr. Gary Toffoli, Associate Editor of *Monarchy Canada* magazine; Mr. André Dimitrijevic, Associate Deputy Minister to the Premier of Saskatchewan; Mr. Ken Tyler, Crown Solicitor in the Constitutional Branch of Saskatchewan Justice; and Mr. Anthony Smyth and the Policy staff in the Office of the Governor General all provided helpful suggestions for the second edition.

Mrs. Leanne Miles, Manager of the Book Bureau, and Mr. Ralph Lorincz of the Communications Branch, Saskatchewan Education, provided valuable technical assistance, as did Mr. Ray Christensen, Manager of Photographic Services, Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation.

The author expresses gratitude to Mr. Ron Hewitt, Q.C., for his advice and assistance throughout the project; and to the authors of the books cited in the text or mentioned in the bibliography. Responsibility for the text remains that of the author.

Illustration Credits

Frontispiece	Karsh portrait of Her Majesty The Queen: Office of the Governor General
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Page 3	Portrait of Governor General Hnatyshyn: Office of the Governor General
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Page 29	39¢ Postage Stamp: Canada Post Corporation Coin: Royal Canadian Mint
Page 31	Buckingham Palace: British High Commission, Ottawa
Page 32	1939 Royal Visit: Saskatchewan Archives Board
Page 36	The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney: Victor Pilon
Page 37	The Duke and Duchess of York at Government House and at Wascana Rehabilitation Centre: Victor Pilon
Page 38	Rideau Hall: Office of the Governor General
Page 40	Installation of the Governor General: Office of the Governor General
Page 41	Emblems of the Order of Canada and the Canadian Heraldic Authority: Office of the Governor General

Renderings of the Royal Cypher, Crown, Canadian coat of arms, Canadian and provincial flags, Union flag, the Queen's Canadian standard, and Governor General's and Lieutenant Governor's flags and emblems are from the Canadian Symbols Kit, published by the Department of the Secretary of State, 1987 and 1989.

Illustrations by Chris Jordison of Coventry Design Studio, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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"The Crown represents the basic political ideals which all Canadians share. It stands for the idea that individual people matter more than theories; that we are all subject to the rule of law. These ideals are guaranteed by a common loyalty, through the Sovereign, to community and country."

(Excerpt from an Address by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on October 16, 1987, in Regina, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Saskatchewan Legislative Building)